Foreign Selections.

THE NORTH - * * * We often speak of '61 as our yes of preparation. We have never ceased to prepare-to improve our plans and organization-to correct our early mistakes-to grow in fighting capacity and knowledge of the art of war. The strife has bred its own Generals-men capable of handling large armies, and of exhausting the resources of attack and defense. We have no Napoleon-for such Generals are century plants. Old Europe, with her chronic wars and huge armies cannot boast of a General of a higher order of ability than Soult or Dessaix. Allowance must be made, also, for the natural difficulties of the country, the lack of topographical knowledge, and the use of new artillery, requiring special study. Our infantry, cavalry and artillery will now, we think, stand the test of comparison with any in the world. The foreigner has ceased to sneer at our "skirmishes," and begun to protest against the terribly destructive character of the battles fought. As for plantation opinion of the capacity of free States to sustain a protracted war without financial ruin, to withstand the array of "Southern steel," to send horsemen into the field able to meet the troopers of Stuart, to fight successfully beyond the cover of gunboats, and to subjugate traitors, we imagine there has been a mighty, but tardy, revulsion. But one battle has been fought upon Northern soil. Southern cities, carefully fortified and defended, have been captured and held. Our cavalry have deteated Stuart's horsemen in a dozen fights and raided the South in a style never equaled by the enemy. We have repeatedly attacked and driven the foe from the strongest positions, and the majority of the battles fought in the open field have terminated in National victories. Finally, while the slave States have been devastated, and their power of raising armies exhausted, the free States have maintained peace within their borders, enjoyed an extraordinary degree of prosperity, and shown that, should the emergency require it, they May, says : can put another army in the field outnumbering the huge masses of the past and present campaigns. A more decisive vindication of democratic institutions could not be desir d. Beneficent in peace, they have demonstrated their tendency to strengthen the sinews of war. * * * * - Soc. Union.

THE REBEL FINANCES .- Some of the rebel newspapers are pricking the bubble of Memminger's financial policy, the Montgomery (Ala) Advertiser being foremost among them. It pronounces the condition of the Confederate finances as desperate beyond expression, and puts the case thus:

In order to show by comparison the almost desperate condition of our finances under Memminger's policy, let us suppose a single transaction in exchange with London for £20,000 sterring :

In cotton.....\$150,000 In tobacco.....\$150,000

Leaving the sum of \$400,000 as operating and speculating capital with which to run the blockade,

take shares in railroads, buy bank stocks, etc. This twenty thousand pounds in London can be made and is being made the means of draining the South of seven hundred thousand dollars taxable wealth. This dreadful tribute we are now paying for every dollar expended in Europe for necessary foreign supplies, and the domestic products of the country, acting in sympathy with this depreciation of currency, are sold to the Government at equally inflated prices. And thus, with a smaller civil and military establishment than the North, and with a more economical administration of affairs, the expenses of the Confederate Government are nearly double those of the United States. However we may deceive ourselves, we cannot deceive the world in regard to these facts. The continuance of the war for two or three years longer will create a public debt the interest of which cannot be paid even at four per

The Montgomery editor further complains that while the Southern States are bleeding at this fearful rate at home and abroad, the manufactures of New England never carried on a more lucrative trade with the South than they are now doing, and winds up with the sage remark : "The worst use to which you can put a bale of cotton is to barn it.

REBEL PIRATES AND THEIR " RAYSOM BONDS."-Some of the London journals, in the chipping interest, have of late been earnestly discussing the effect of the ransom bonds exacted by the Confederate privateers for vessels captured under the Federal flag. The following is from the Shipping Gazette, a

respectable authority in such matters : Ransom bonds are, according to British law. illegal, and no person claiming on face of such bonds would have a locus standi in our courts. In the event, therefore, of such a bond being given, and the amount recovered in America, it is quite clear that the party satisfying the bond-that; is, the owner of the ship-could not prosecute a cliffm in respect to such a bond in this country against the freight and cargo. The American law recognizes ransom bonds. and the French law regards any consideration given to relieve our ransom ships and goods as coming under the head of General Average. The owner, therefore, of the Federal ship, who had satisfied the bond given by his captain a confederate cruiser, might regard the paymers as constituting an indefeasible ground of Generey Average, and proceed to establish his claim ther on. The law of General Average is founded upon a gurely equitable principle-namely, that wherever sacrifice is made in the course of a voyage, for the briefit of ship and cargo, all parties to the venture shed contribute pro rata. Now, a bond given to prote the destruction of a ship and cargo, when paid, constitutes unquestionably such a sacrifice, and, therefore, is a good ground of General Average. It does not affect the principle, which underlies the law of General Average, that there is a difficulty in rendering all the parties to the venture liable to contribute. We assume that the honorable understanding, without which commerce could not be carried on amongst the communities of civilized States, would, in such a case, supply the want of legal obligation, and that the owners and underwriters in this country, of a cargo which had escaped destruction by means of a ransom bond, would not hesitate, upon being satisfied that the bond had been enforced, to admit the payment as a General Average act, and to contribute accordingly. To assume that this would not be so would be, we feel, to do a gratuitous discredit to the reputation of our merchants and underwriters. Cases have arisen, since the outbreak of the American war, where those ransom bon s have protected British interests, and have enabled valuable consignments to reach this country which would otherwise infallibly have disappeared in the waters of the

A GOOD STORY .- In the Editor's Drawer of Harper's Mugazine we find the following good story of Illinois soldiers and an Illinois Colonel-the latter, Col. Oglesby, well known to fame :

"Well, one day his fife and drum majors went out into the woods to practice a new tune. Attracted, no doubt, by the melody, a fine fat shoat of musical proclivities came near-alas! for the safety of his bacon, too near-for our bass drummer by a 'change of base,' made a base attack on his front; while the fifer by a bold and rapid movement charged him in the rear. 'Twas soon over; a few well directed volleys of clubs and other persuasives were applied, and piggy went dead again-a martyr to his love for music! But how to get the deceased pork into camp? 'That's what's the matter,' now. After considerable discussion an idea strikes the drummer (not so hard as to hurt him): 'We will put him in the dram.' 'Just the thing, by hokey!' said the fifer. One head was taken out and the hog stowed in, and our heroes started for their quarters, carrying the drum between them. In the meantime the regiment went out for a dress parade; and the Colonel somewhat vexed at the absence of the principal musicians, no sooner saw the gents than, in a voice of reprimand, he ordered them to take their faces with the music. The drum bearers halted, looked at each other, then at the Colonel-but never said a word. The Colonel repeated his order in a style so emphatic that it couldn't be misunderstood. The dealers in pork felt a crisis had arrived, and that an explanation had become a ' military necessity.' So the drummer, going up close to the Colonel, made him acquainted with the status of affairs, winding up with, 'We 'low, Colonel, to bring the best quarter over to your mess.' 'Sick eh?' thundered the Colonel; 'why did'nt you say so at first? Go to your quarters? of course! Battalion, right face!" The Colonel had fresh pork for supper."

European.

When the Prince of Wales ascends the throne of England his title will be Edward VII.

The Empress of the French has set a new fashion -to have the he ds of her carriage-horses decked with artificial flowers. Recently, for example, her Majesty's horses bore wreaths of lilac.

KING OF GREECE.-The name of the new King of Greece is Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus George His title is to be "George First, King of the Greeks." He is the second son of Prince Christian, of Denmark, and a brother of Alexandra, Princess of Wales.

A work has just been issued by a Paris firm which has cost \$200,000 for thirty copies. It is the description, with illustrations, of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, and was ordered by him. He who gets an example, value over \$6,500, may feel

A great sale of tulips recently took place in London. It was one of the largest collections in England, comprising upwards of three thousand blooms, the property of the late Mr. Lawrence, of Hampton. The largest bed brought sixty guineas.

Landseer, the famous painter, was recently waylaid by some English young ladies, and made to draw a sketch of a dog for a fancy fair. The sketch sold for a £100 note.

BRITISH INTERVENTION IN CHINA.-The rebellion in China has lasted for over fifteen years, during which period probably millions of the natives of that populous country have perished by violence, as both parties were in the habit of putting their prisoners to death. Now England intervenes in behalf of the Imperial Government, though the rebels there have shown more ability to maintain themselves than the Confederate Government of the South. It is hardly possible, therefore, that England will stultify herself by an acknowledgment, for the present at least, of the independence of the South.

How they do Puff in Paris !- The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on 15th

Dr. J. Marion Sims, of New York, is creating a tremendous excitement in certain high circles in Paris Dr. Sims is the originator of a bold but simple, and, as he alleges, perfectly safe and effectual, surgical operation, by which mother nature may be aided in the fulfilment of the divine command given to Adam and Eve, and has already performed it upon several titled ladies in Paris who were anxious give their husbands pledges of their affections. The matter reaching the ears of the "first lady in the land," whose anxiety to increase the probabili ties of the continuance of the Napoleonic dynasty is well known. The Emperor sent for Dr. Sims, who explained to him the operation, and, it appearing satisfactory to her Majesty, she has consented to have it performed. It would have been done this week but was postponed on account of a slight indisposition of the Empress, and it will now, I understand, be done next week. If it prove as effectual as it already has in other cases, you may not be surprised to hear before long that Eugenie, like the Princess of Wales, has "discontinued taking horseback exercise," and that Dr. Sims, besides pocketing a splendid fee, wears the decoration of the Legion of Honor. It is not a little creditable to our surgical skill as a nation that both the Emperor's dentist, Dr. Thomas W. Evans, and now his most confidential surgical adviser and operator, Dr. Sims, are from our country.

How THEY VOTE IN FRANCE -A correspondent of the London Examiner visited the voting polls in Paris during the recent elections, and reports the t " nothing can be more orderly and tranquil than the proceedings." He gives an interesting description of the manner in which the details of a French elec-

tion are conducted : A police officer is stationed at the entrance of the hall of voting, who merely inquires whether you are an elector. As a stranger, I was invited by the Mayor, with my companion, to witness what was going on. The Mayor presided over the table, on which was placed the ballot box. Every elector had at the door separate tickets given him, on which were printed the names of the candidates. Each ticket resembled the others, so that when folded it was utterly impossible to distinguish the name of the person voted for. The elector presented a document printed on green paper, containing his name, quality, place of abode and certificate of registration. The name having been called out, the scrutineers, of whom there were four, examined the electoral lists; and on ascertaining that the name was found there, the elector delivered his folded ticket to the President, by whom it was dropped into the box. Voting always takes place on a Sunday, for the convenience of the laboring classes, and on the following Monday. If any question of identity arise, two known inhabitants of the district are allowed to identify the individual who comes forward to vote. At four o'clock the ballot box is sealed; that of yesterday was courteously put into our hands. We found that the great proportion of electors vote on the second day, as an additional security against any tampering with the ballot box. There were at no time more than four or five electors in the room, and no one was detained a minute after his certificate of registration was found to agree with

A FRENCH ADDRESS ON THE AMERICAN WAR .- One of the most intersting documents which the war has called forth in Europe is the following letter, which the Protestant clergy of France have recently addressed to England :

Parts, March 12, 1863.

Honored and Beloved Brethren in the Lord : It is the glory of England to have given to the world the example of abolishing first the slave trade and then slavery. It is her glory to have continued for the last sixty years the work of suppressing uni ersally the slave trade and slavery, at the cost, it is said, of fifty millions of pounds sterling; and it is under God chiefly to her religious men, her Clarksons, her Wilberforces, her Buxtons, to her missionary societies, that England owes this glory, Will not the sons and successors of these great Christians complete their work by urging their country to declare itself openly for the holy cause of the liberation of the slaves in the terrible struggle which is at present convulsing the United States of America?

No more revolting spectacle has ever been before the civilized world than a Contederacy, consisting mainly of Protestants, forming itself and demanding independence in the nineteenth century of the Christian era, with a professed design of maintaining and propagating slavery; a Contederacy which lays down as the corner stone of its Constitution the system of slavery as it exists at present in the Southern States-a system which may be defined briefly as the right to treat men like cattle, and to commit adultery and murder with impunity. Setting aside all political considerations, can any Christian heart fail to be stirred to indignation at hearing the chief of that Confederacy answering a decree of emancipation by an implied threat of extermination?

The triumph of such a cause would put back the progress of Christian civilization and of humanity a whole century. It would make angels weep in heaven and demons rejoice in hell. It would enable the friends of the slave trade and of slavery in all lands to hold up their heads, ever ready as they are and Naples, by Rear-Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, to reappear at the first signal, in Asia, in Africa, and even in the great cities of Europe. It would give a fatal blow to the work of Evangelical Missions. and what a frightful responsibility would rest on the Church which should remain the silent spectator of

such a triumph! If there is a peaceable means of hastening the end of the war, of rendering its issue such as is desired by all the friends of humanity, ought not the sincere Christians of Europe to give to the cau e of emancipation a powerful testimony, which would leave to those who fight for the right of oppressing the slaves no hope of ever seeing those Christians give them the hand of fellowship?

Ministers and pastors of all the evangelical denominations of England, Scotland and Ireland, it is here we need your assistance Take the lead, and let us call forth a great and powerful manifestation of sympathy for the colored race, so long oppressed and debased by Christian nations. Let us strengthen and encourage those who wish to abolish slavery, at the same time disposing them to listen to our suggestions. It is in free England that such manifestations can be powerful. What may we not hope for if throughout Great Britain the voice of the ministers of the crucified Savior, and in France our voices echoing theirs, pray and plead that soon there may no longer be in the United States a colored man that is not free and equal with the whites.

May God grant it, and may His blessing rest alike on Great Britain and the United States in Christ, the true liberator. Signed up to this day by 689 pastors in France,

as attested by Grandpierre, by William and Frederic

Monod, and others in Paris.

Miscellaneous.

A Valparaiso correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that a Spanish war steamer named the Cavadouga, had arrived there, bringing two men said to have been picked up from an island near Cape Horn, where they had been living, after shipwreck, twenty-three years.

The London Times alluding to the intercepted correspondence between the rebel government and Mason, makes an unwilling admission, thus: "The first thing the documents prove beyond any doubt is that the Northern blockade, if not quite perfect is very effective. The correspondence even of the Southern government with its agents abroad is carried on with the greatest difficulty, though duplicates of the dispatches are forwarded. Their arrival on either side is a matter of chance."

PROSPERITY AND ITS DANGERS .- There is no more perilous ordeal through which a man can pass-no greater curse which can be imposed upon him as he is at present constituted-than that of being condemned to walk his life long in the sunlight of unshadowed prosperity. His eyes ache with that too untempered brilliance-he is apt to be smitten with a moral coup de solcil. But it as little follows that no sunshine is good for us. He who made us and tutors us, alone knows what is the exact measure of light and shade, sun and cloud, storm and calm, frost and heat, which will best tend to mature those flowers which are the object of his celestial husbandry, and which when transplanted into the paradise of God, will bloom there forever in amaranthine leveliness Nor can it be without presumption that we essay to interfere with these processes; our highest wisdom is to fall in with them .- N. Y.

When the men of the Fifty-fourth (colored) regiment of Massachusetts received their bounty of \$50, 408 out of 966 men composing the regiment, signe i their name in good and clear hand. The intelligence or at least the education of the Northern colored men would thus appear to be very much superior to the whites of the South, inasmuch as a very large majority of the rebels taken prisoners by our troops are unable to write their names.

The Syracuse Journal tells a good story as follows : The New York mail train on the direct road, Sunday morning, when just this side of Savannah, struck a man who was sitting on one of the rails, knocking him some feet into the ditch at the side of the track. The man was not seen by the engineer in time to stop the locomotive before reaching him. The train was stopped and backed up, in the expectation of finding the man dead. Great was the surprise of all who knew of the occurrence, to find the man stand ing by the side of the track, having scrambled out of the gutter and sustained no harm besides torn and soiled clothing; and he cried out: "Go on with your cars, I ain't hurt !" It cannot be denied that whiskey has preservative qualities.

THE NONSENSE OF HERALDRY .- At the funeral service performed in the fashionable church of St. Clothilde, at Paris, for the soul of the Duke de Levis, lately deceased, many people were puzzled to know what could be the meaning of the words inscribed upon the catafalque, " Second Christian of France." The explanation is that when Clovis was converted, the first noble who offered himself to be baptised was the ancestor of the Montmorencys, and the second ancestor of the Duke de Levis. The pedigree of the Count de Chamberd's late right-hand man goes back, however, to a much earlier date in history. The French Levises trace their descent from a first cousin of the Virgin Mary. In the ancestral hall of the Dukes of Levis, is an antique picture representing an interview between the founder of the family and his relation, the wife of Joseph the carpenter. The parent of the house of Levis is represented in the act of taking off his hat, and a scroll issuing from his mouth bears the words bon jour, ma cousine, (good day, cousin). The Virgin replies courrez vous, mon cousine (put on your hat, cousin). What " boast of heraldry" can beat this?

A good anecdote is related of a Newfoundland dog. owned in Montreal. Among other things the dog has been taught to take a basket and go to the market for meat. This duty he performed for some time, when the butcher presented his bill for settlement, and, to the astonishment of the owner, it was double the account he had kept. The bill was paid, but the dog was suspected and watched; and one day it was found that after doing the regular marketing, he took the basket and did a little on his own account, eating the proceeds on his way home, and on his arrival returning the basket to its proper place. To put a stop to this, the butcher was instructed to give meat only when a piece of paper was found in the basket. The dog tried the marketing on his own account several times, but failed to get anything; and finally, as though he had turned the matter over in his mind, observing how it was done, he one day went in and tore off a piece of newspaper, placed it in the basket, and obtained the hard-earned dinner. If the whole of this is true, shows a reflectiveness on the part of the dog not often seen among animals, and stamps him as one of the most sagacious of his kind.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEAMEN .- Nine or ten thousand French seamen having been constantly under my review for so long a period, it may be expected that I should s y a tew words respecting their condition. They are wiry, active, and easily amenable both to instruction and discipline; but they are a less muscular, and certainly a smaller race than the seamen of the British Islands, and are not so cleanly either in their persons or their dress. I do not now speak of their appearance at muster on Sundays or holidays, but when in their ordinary working dress, both on board and in the boats. On this particular head, I have been surprised that more pains has not been taken, with a view to improvement; for the ships are beautifully olean in every part, and the boats are perfection. The costume of the French sailor is an exact copy of ours in every respect, but they cannot successfully imitate the style of the hat. the cut of the trousers, or the gait of the real seaman. They are not volunteers, but are drawn by ballot, and are obliged to serve for seven years, after which period they are free, and can demand their discharge. Very few of these conscripts voluntarily remain, and when their time of service has expired on a distant station, this regulation causes great embarrassment to the captain and officers. Generally speak ng, they dislike the service, and consequently rarely make the Imperial navy their profession from choice. It is strange to observe the difference, when evening has set in, between the habits of the seamen of the two nations. In the English ships the ports are left open, each mess is lighted up, singing is heard, and dancing and merriment go forward till the time for piping down at the hour of half-past 9. In the French ships all is gloomy darkness; the ports are all closed, not a lantern is visible, nor is the sound of amusement heard. Their day's work is over, the air of night is supposed to be deleterious, and they rest from their labor. Yet the reason of this difference is obvious; the lower deck of the English ship of war is the home of the seaman; the lower deck of the French ship-of the line is at the best a temporary barracks. The former has voluntarily chosen the Royal Navy as a profession for life, the latter is earnestly looking forward to the day of his release,-H. M. S. " Hannibal," at Palermo

Sugar Crop for 1863!

Waikapu Plantation! Messrs, JAMES LOUZADA and HENRY CORNWELL,

PROPRIETORS.

Is now coming in.

G. C. McLEAN, Agent, 376-3m Nuuanu Street.

1863. SUCAR AND MOLASSES

Lihue Plantation! INOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

.1863. SUCAR AND MOLASSES Metcalf Plantation!

POR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT

ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

Adbertisements.

WANTED! COMPETENT MAN AT FARMING,

House and Lot for Sale! THE HOUSE AND LOT FORMERLY occupied by Mr. HADLEY, and situated between the residences of Mr. Wm. Webster and the undersigned, on Emma street. Immediate occupation given H. A. P. CARTER, Of C. Brewer & Co. Apply to

Sugar and Molasses From the Plantation of J. MAKEE, EAST MAUI!

> CROP OF 1863. (376-6m) C. BREWER & CO

S. H. DOWSETT. LUMBER MERCHANT! TS NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH BUILD-

Orders from the country, and other islands solicited. Lumber Yard on corner of Queen and Fort Streets. 376-6m

NEW GOODS! O. Hall

JUST RECEIVED:

EAGLE PLOWS, Nos. 2 and 20. Men's cheap Saidles, bridles and girths, chopping trays, Window and picture frame glass, brooms, sieves, NAILS, from 3d to 60d, grub hoes, planter's hoes, HARP STOVES, sauce pans, tin pails, lead pipe, I. R. belting, 2 to 6 inch, shot, safety fuse, sleighbells, Manila rope, card matches, yeast powder, oil lamps, Cross cut and pit saws kerosene lamps, wicks and oil, Tumplers, boots and shoes, French calf skins, lasts, awls, Patent awl hafts, shoe pegs, harness and bridle leather, Castile soap, shovels, spades, wool cards, hand screws, Clamp screws, wood saws, market baskets, ladies' work do And a great variety of goods, too numerous to mention.

JUST RECEIVED!

C. BREWER & Co.

"HELEN MAR!" 75 TONS ANTHRACITE COAL,

BALES BURLAPS: Λ large and varied assortment of rich and elegant HAIR CLOTH AND BROCAL ETT

FURNITURE. A large assortment of

AGRICULTURAL INPLEMENTS! 2000 Barrels Oil Shooks.

10.000 14-gal. Shooks for Sugar, Nests Barrels and Kegs.

Cases Wool Hats, Cases Brooms, " Hoop Skirts, " Charcoal Irons, " Axe Handles, Nests 3 hoop Pails, Nests Horse Baskets, " Painted Tubs,

NEW LOT OF **GALVANIZED IRON PIPE!**

And a variety of other articles too numerons to mention.



JUST RECEIVED

Per "Helen Mar!"

And late arrivals from S. Francisco AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Consisting of Ladies' glove calf Congress; Misses' serge heeled Congress; kid Balmorals; calf " Balmorals; French kid Congress; " Slippers; " Ties; morrocco heel'd " thick lace Boots; serge Congress; French kid an. Ties; Boys' fine calf Boots; Pat. leather "

Child's Boots, copper tips; Serge heeled Congress; Boys' Patent Bootjacks; Gent's fine calf sw'd Boots; Challenge Blacking; Glove " Congress; Eyelets and Eyelet Sets; calf Oxford Ties; ext sizes goat Slippers. Bubber Soling and Cement. Traveling and Common Trunks : Sparring Gloves; Vallees, Carpet Bags. Shoe Findings, &c. Most of the goods were made to order, and are warranted

uperior to any in this market.

To Cane Growers.

J. H. WOOD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, MANAGERS OF the HONOLULU SUGAR MANUFACTURING AND REFINING COMPANY, beg to inform those interested in the culture of SUGAR CANE, in and about Honolulu, that the Company intends adding to the Sugar Refinery a large and powerful Mill and other works for the manufacture of Sugar. The Company will either purchase the cane or grind it on shares, on the most liberal terms. The Machinery will be of the most improved kind, and the best talent of the country will be employed in manufacturing

The Company would further call the attention of Cane Grow ers in the vicinity of Honolulu, to the facilities which the establishment of this mill offer, being accessible for the transportation of cane either by land or water; situated as it is close to the wherf, and with the roads leading to the interior in an excellent For terms apply to ALDRICH, WALKER & Co. condition for cartage.

To Cane Growers! THE UNDERSIGNED. AGENTS FOR A

Company who have it in contemplation to erect a Sugar Mill and Works for the manufacture of sugar In or near Honolulu!

Should a sufficient quantity of cane be guaranteed, would be glad to learn from those parties who feel inclined to grow cane what quantity they would be prepared to plant at once, to be delivered to the mill to be ground on shares, on the understanding that a mill would be ready before it was ripc.

All Communications

On this subject will be gladly attended to by the Undersigned. Details could be arranged and specific agreements drawn up and signed hereafter. In the meantime the total quantity of land that each party will undertake to plant is what is required to be known, and it would be well for each person to state the very least quantity he would engage to plant, the quantity he would expect to plant, and the outside quantity he would be likely to plant, also the exact place shere he would plant. Early attention is requested, as the time for planting is at JANION, GREEN & Co.

Notice.

DURING MY ABSENCE. JOS. O. CARTER is my authorized Agent by Power of Attorney.
HENRY M. WHITNEY. Honolulu, July 25th, 1883

AUCTION

BY H. W. SEVERANCE.

GENERAL SALE! THIS DAY!

Thursday. - - - - - - August 20. At 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sales Room. Will be sold :

Brown Cottons, Tickings, Denims, Cotton Hose, Tobacco, in large and small boxes, Hawaiian Rice, Brown Sugar. Crushed Sugar, Oysters, Candles, Tea, Matches, And a variety of Merchandise.

ALSO: At 11 1-2 o'clock, A. M., at Sales Room, THE COTTAGE In front of the premises of D. C. Bates, Esq., on Punch Bowl

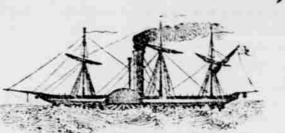
Street, size 15x18 feet, but recently built, clapboarded outside,

ceiled inside, clothed and papered, in good order, and to be re-

moved from the above premises within ten days. TERMS CASH.

H. W. SEVERANCE, Auct'r.

THE STEAMER



THIS DAY. Thursday, Aug. 20

At half-past 4 o'clock, for LAHAINA, KALEPOLEPO, MAKEE'S LANDING. KEALAKEKUA, KAILUA, KAWAIHAE, HONOIPU.

THE SUCCEEDING TRIPS OF THE "KILAUEA" WILL BE AS FOLLOWS: Thursday, - - - Sept. 3 Monday, - - - Sept. 14 Thursday, - - Sept. 24

and HILO,

JANION, GREEN & Co., Honolulu, June 24, 1863. (370) Agents H. S. N. Co N. B — Parties forwarding correspondence by the steamer Kilauea, not in the mail bags, are requested to have it duly stamped, and it would be conducive to the safe delivery of such correspondence, if it was forwarded through the Post Office in-stead of being sent down to the vessel, as the great number of

THE STEAM SCHOONER

letters now so received, renders it difficult for the supercargo to

The ANNIE LAURIE is undergoing a thorough overhaul, and her next sailing day for ports on Kauai, will be advertised as early as

JANION, GREEN & Co., Agents H. S. N. Co. Honolulu, July 30, 1863.

JUST RECEIVED Per

'N. S. Perkins' via Victoria. TWER'S PALE ALE, in quart and plut "Victoria Stores" Ale, in quarts and pints, a stronger ale, received from London per "East Lo hiau" via Victoria.

English Brown Soap, In 56 fb. and 28 fb boxes. For sale by JANION, GREEN & CO.

NEW GOODS FOR TH FALL SEASON.

THE BRITISH

STEEL SCHOONER "DOMITILA." A 1 for twenty years, S EXPECTED TO ARRIVE FROM LIV-erpool early in September with a full assorted eargo expressly selected for this market, consisting of

Dry goods, fancy goods, Bags, bagging, Hemp, canvas,

Saddlery, Groceries, Hardware, Ea FENCING WIRE, HOOP IRON,

Stationery,
Perfumery,
Assortment bar iron.

ALE AND PORTER, LIQUORS, Tea, matting, and machinery as per separate advertisement. N. B .- A great many of the Dry Goods and Fancy Goods are

entirely new articles in this market. ALSO. A variety of suitable goods on the way from Liverpool and London, via Victoria, per "Rising Sun" (arrived there), "Dusty Miller" and "Sea Snake."

JANION, GREEN & CO. COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT!

SAN FRANCISCO. ORDERS FOR PURCHASE OF MER-

A residence in this city of ten years, and an experience in the business, of nearly the same length of time, are considered a sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country agency of a reliable party; or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offer his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him, that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.

All Orders must be accompanied with the Cash or City Those desiring information concerning the undersigned, are WM. T. COLEMAN & Co., San Francisco.

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